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CHARLES BEELER and REX VENTURES, LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA — SAN FRANCISCO

## 12 CHARLES BEELER and REX VENTURES, LLC

No. C 08 03739 PJH

**STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED] ORDER  
ALLOWING PLAINTIFFS LEAVE TO FILE  
FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT**

BANK OF AMERICA N.A.

## Defendant

Pursuant to Rule 15(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Pretrial  
Schedule established by the Court's Case Management and Pretrial Order filed December 14,  
2008, plaintiffs CHARLES BEELER and REX VENTURES, LLC, on the one hand, and  
defendant BANK OF AMERICA, N.A., on the other, through their respective counsel, hereby  
stipulate that plaintiffs may file the attached proposed First Amended Complaint, and request that  
the Court so expressly allow.

25 The Pretrial Order allows the parties to file a stipulation to amend no later than 90 days  
26 before the fact discovery cutoff. Because the fact discovery cutoff is May 27, 2009, the last day  
27 for filing this stipulation is February 26, 2009.

1 LEVY, RAM & OLSON LLP  
2

3 DATED: February 24, 2009  
4

5 by: /s/  
6 Arthur D. Levy  
7 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
CHARLES BEELER and REX  
VENTURES, LLC  
8

9 SEVERSON & WERSON  
A Professional Corporation  
10

11 DATED: February 24, 2009  
12

13 by: /s/  
14 Jan T. Chilton  
15 Attorneys for Defendant  
16 BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.  
17

18 ORDER  
19

20 Defendant having consented pursuant to Rule 15(a)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
21 Procedure, and this Stipulation being timely filed in accordance the Pretrial Schedule established  
22 by the Case Management and Pretrial Order, filed December 14, 2008, plaintiffs are hereby  
23 allowed leave to file the attached First Amended Complaint. Defendant shall respond to the First  
24 Amended Complaint within twenty (20) days after entry of this Order.  
25

26 DATED: February 26, 2009  
27



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CHARLES BEELER and REX VENTURES, LLC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SAN FRANCISCO

CHARLES BEELER and REX VENTURES,  
LLC

No. C 08 03739 PJH

## Plaintiffs,

V.

## BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,

**Defendant.**

## FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

Charles Beeler and Rex Ventures, LLC complain against Bank of America, N.A. and allege as follows:

## PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Charles Beeler (“Beeler”) is an individual who resides in Menlo Park, California. Beeler is a member and the Manager of plaintiff Rex Ventures, LLC.

2. Plaintiff Rex Ventures, LLC is a limited liability company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware whose principal place of business is Menlo Park, California.

3. Defendant Bank of America, N.A. (“Bank of America” or the “Bank”) is a national banking association organized under the laws of the United States and not incorporated under the laws of any state. Bank of America’s principal place of business is Charlotte, North

1 Carolina.

2 JURISDICTION

3 4. This is a civil action where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of  
4 \$1,000,000 (One Million Dollars) exclusive of interest, attorneys' fees, expenses and costs, and is  
5 between citizens of different States. This Court therefore has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant  
6 to 28 U.S.C § 1332(a)(1).

7 5. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the accompanying state law claims  
8 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a) because they are so related to the claims in the action within  
9 such original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of  
10 the United States Constitution.

11 VENUE

12 6. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because Bank of  
13 America is subject to personal jurisdiction in this judicial district, and is therefore deemed to  
14 reside there for purposes of venue under 28 U.S.C. § 1331(c).

15 7. Venue is also proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because a  
16 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in Menlo Park, San  
17 Mateo County, California.

18 8. Venue is proper in this division of this judicial district pursuant to Local Rule 3-  
19 2(d) because this action arose in Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California.

20 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

21 9. On September 4, 2007, Beeler opened deposit accounts as follows for himself and  
22 Rex Ventures with Bank of America at its Sand Hill Road branch location in Menlo Park,  
23 California.

24 10. On that day, Beeler deposited a \$25,000.00 Wells Fargo cashier's check to open  
25 Bank of America checking account no. 11301-66173 in his own name.

26 11. On that day, he also deposited a \$10,000.00 Wells Fargo cashier's check to open  
27 Bank of America checking account no. 11300-66503 for and in the name of Rex Ventures.  
28

1       12. On that day, he also deposited a \$185,220.00 check drawn by a third party on  
2 another Bank of America account to open Bank of America money market account no. 11300-  
3 66546 in his own name.

4       13. On September 6, 2007, after receiving confirmations from the Bank that the  
5 \$185,220.00 check had cleared, Beeler asked for, and the Bank issued him, a cashier's check for  
6 \$175,000.00. This transaction also took place at the Sand Hill Road branch of the Bank.  
7 On the same day, Beeler applied the cashier's check against the balance of his outstanding line of  
8 credit at Silicon Valley Bank.

9       14. On September 8, 2007, Beeler deposited in account no. 11300-66503 a check for  
10 \$308,125.00 drawn by a third party on another Bank of America account. This transaction took  
11 place at the Bank of America Santa Cruz Avenue Branch in Menlo Park.

12       15. On September 10, 2007, Beeler deposited in account no. 11300-66503 a check for  
13 \$557,910.00 drawn by a third party on another Bank of America account. This transaction also  
14 took place at the Bank of America Santa Cruz Avenue Branch in Menlo Park.

15       16. On September 10 & 11, 2007, Beeler received multiple confirmations from Bank  
16 of America that the checks for \$308,125.00 and \$557,910.00 had cleared.

17       17. Plaintiffs are informed and believe and on that basis allege that Bank of America  
18 finally settled and paid the checks for \$185,220.00, \$308,125.00, and \$557,910.00. Because the  
19 Bank finally settled and paid these checks, plaintiffs were entitled to credits for them in their  
20 accounts.

21       18. Each of these checks was drawn by another Bank of America customer on another  
22 account at the Bank. Such a transaction is commonly referred to as an "on us" transaction.  
23 Because Bank has immediate access to its own data and records establishing all balances and  
24 other information needed to clear and complete on us transactions, the Bank does not rely on any  
25 inter-bank confirmation or clearing mechanism to process on us items.

26       19. The Bank finally paid and settled the three on us checks by:

- 27           a. orally and electronically confirming to Beeler that these checks had cleared;  
28           b. issuing the \$175,000.00 cashier's check to Beeler;

1           c. verifying that there were sufficient funds in the drawer's Bank of America account  
2 to cover each of these checks and communicating that verification to Beeler;

3           d. failing to return checks to Beeler in compliance with law;

4           e. failing to exercise any revocation rights the Bank had within the time required by  
5 law, to the extent Bank may only conditionally have settled or paid these items and had any such  
6 right of revocation; and

7           f. other actions and failures to act rendering the payment and settlement of these  
8 checks final.

9         20. On September 11, 2007, an employee of the Bank informed Beeler that Bank of  
10 America was closing his accounts.

11         21. Beeler was surprised and concerned. The same bank employee put Beeler in  
12 touch with Christina Nguyen, a manager at the Sharon Heights Bank of America branch in Menlo  
13 Park.

14         22. Beeler then drove to Sharon Heights to speak with Nguyen. Beeler summarized  
15 his transactions with the Bank for her. She confirmed that the Bank was closing his accounts but  
16 did not explain why. She said that she would try to convince the Bank not to close his accounts,  
17 but that he had to put funds back into the accounts that day in order to make the \$175,000.00  
18 cashier's check good. She warned him that he had to do this or there would be adverse personal  
19 consequences for his credit and reputation as a banking customer.

20         23. Unbeknownst to Beeler at that time, Bank of America had stopped payment on the  
21 \$175,000.00 cashier's check. This caused Silicon Valley Bank to reject the cashier's check, and  
22 Bank of America never paid it.

23         24. Unsettled by Nguyen's warnings and wanting to exercise good faith and  
24 responsibility in this situation, Beeler returned to the Sharon Heights branch later that same day,  
25 September 11, and provided Nguyen a Silicon Valley Bank cashier's check for \$160,000.00.

26         25. Bank of America negotiated this \$160,000.00 cashier's check and received the full  
27 amount of this check from Silicon Valley Bank.

28         26. Bank of America consolidated all three of plaintiffs' accounts. As of September

1 11, 2007, plaintiffs had deposited a total of \$195,000.00 in certified funds in the three Bank of  
 2 America accounts. Except for the \$175,000.00 cashier's check that Bank of America refused to  
 3 pay, plaintiffs made no withdrawals from these accounts. In addition to the \$195,000.00 in  
 4 certified funds, the on us checks Beeler deposited in the Bank of America accounts totaled  
 5 \$1,051,255.00, bringing the total deposited items to \$1,246,255.00.

6 27. Sometime in late September 2007, the Bank mailed Beeler "a Check representing  
 7 the balance" on plaintiffs' three accounts of \$19,930.11 as settlement of the accounts.

8 28. Plaintiffs then attempted to resolve their dispute and claims with the Bank  
 9 informally and without litigation, but the Bank refused to do so.

10 FIRST CLAIM

11 Claim for Violations of the Uniform Commercial Code

12 29. Plaintiffs fully incorporate the preceding allegations by reference in this claim.

13 30. By acting and failing to act as alleged above, Bank of America failed to comply  
 14 with the requirements of Division 4 of the California Commercial Code, including but not limited  
 15 to sections 4215 and 4301, and failed to exercise ordinary care and failing to act in good faith as  
 16 required by Commercial Code section 4103, in paying, processing, and crediting the checks  
 17 relating to plaintiffs' accounts.

18 31. Notwithstanding the Bank's final payment and settlement of the checks as alleged  
 19 above, Bank of America:

20 a. On information and belief, reversed credits to plaintiffs' accounts for deposited on  
 21 us checks that the Bank had previously confirmed had cleared;

22 b. On information and belief, reversed, or in the alternative failed to apply, credits to  
 23 plaintiffs' accounts for deposited on us checks for which the Bank confirmed that there were  
 24 sufficient funds in the drawer's account;

25 c. Illegally placed holds on certified checks deposited to plaintiffs' accounts;

26 d. Wrongfully stopped payment and refused to pay the Bank's \$175,000.00 cashier's  
 27 check;

28 e. Concealed from Beeler that the Bank had stopped payment on the \$175,000.00

1 cashier's check, while falsely and in bad faith representing to him that the Bank had in fact paid  
 2 the cashier's check by asking him to make the cashier's check good, thereby inducing him to  
 3 deposit another \$160,000.00 into the accounts; and

4 f. Returned a mere \$19,930.11 against deposits of certified funds totaling  
 5 \$195,000.00 and deposits net of the \$175,000.00 cashier's check totaling \$1,071,255.00, when  
 6 there were no other debits except miscellaneous fees and items totaling \$69.89.

7 32. As a direct and proximate result of these violations, plaintiffs have been damaged  
 8 in an amount in excess of \$1,000,000.00 and such further amounts as plaintiffs will prove at trial,  
 9 including but not limited to:

10 a. funds on deposit in their Bank of America accounts that plaintiffs own and to  
 11 which they are entitled by law;

12 b. loss of interest and opportunity on such deposits;

13 c. funds represented by the \$175,000 cashier's check that plaintiffs own and to  
 14 which they are entitled by law;

15 d. loss of interest and opportunity on the funds represented by the \$175,000.00  
 16 cashier's check;

17 e. attorney's fees and costs and expenses of litigation in order to recover the deposits  
 18 and other funds that plaintiffs own and to which they are entitled by law;

19 f. incidental, consequential, and other damages as plaintiffs will prove at trial.

20 33. As a direct and proximate result of these violations, plaintiffs have been damaged  
 21 in an amount in excess of \$1,000,000.00 and such further amounts as plaintiffs will prove at trial,  
 22 as more particularly alleged above.

### SECOND CLAIM

#### Common Law Conversion

25 34. Plaintiffs fully incorporate the preceding allegations by reference in this claim.

26 35. Plaintiffs were the owners of, had title to, and had the right to immediate  
 27 possession of and control over specifically identifiable sums of money in the form of the three on  
 28 us checks plaintiffs deposited to their Bank of America accounts and the \$175,000.00 cashier's

check.

36. Bank of America converted plaintiffs' property by wrongfully exercising dominion and control over and actually interfering with plaintiffs' ownership of and right to possession of the sums of money on deposit in their accounts. The Bank did so by acting and omitting to act as alleged above, by denying and/or reversing the credits to plaintiffs' accounts for the three on us checks, by refusing to pay plaintiffs the true and correct balances on their accounts upon account closing, and by stopping payment on the \$175,000.00 cashier's check.

37. Bank of America violated California Commercial Code section 3411(b) by wrongfully refusing to pay the cashier's check.

10       38. Plaintiffs have made due demand on the Bank for the return of their property and  
11 by service of this complaint again demand return of their property.

12       39. As a direct and proximate result of the Bank's conversion, plaintiffs have been  
13 damaged in an amount in excess of \$1,000,000.00 and such further amounts as plaintiffs will  
14 prove at trial, as more particularly alleged above, including but not limited to attorney's fees and  
15 costs and expenses of litigation in order to recover the deposits and other funds that plaintiffs  
16 own and to which they are entitled by law.

17       40.     Bank of America acted fraudulently, maliciously, and oppressively and should be  
18 assessed punitive damages.

### THIRD CLAIM

#### Breach of Contract and Implied Covenant of Good Faith

21 41. Plaintiffs fully incorporate the preceding allegations by reference in this claim.

22        42. On September 4, 2007, plaintiffs and the Bank of America entered a contractual  
23 depositor-bank relationship.

24       43.     Bank of America orally and expressly agreed to clear checks from other Bank of  
25 America accounts in one day if there was a sufficient balance to pay the check in the drawer's  
26 account. This term became part of the contact.

27        44. A covenant of good faith and fair dealing was implied in the contract, under which  
28 Bank of America agreed to act in good faith, honestly, and fairly in paying, processing, and

1 crediting the checks relating to plaintiffs' Bank of America accounts.

2 45. Plaintiffs have timely and duly complied with all conditions precedent required by  
3 the contract.

4 46. By acting and failing to act as alleged above, Bank of America breached the  
5 contract by reversing, or in the alternative failing and refusing to apply, credits for checks from  
6 other Bank of America accounts in one day when there was a sufficient balance to pay the check  
7 in the drawer's account.

8 47. By acting and failing to act as alleged above, Bank of America otherwise failed to  
9 act in good faith in paying, processing, and crediting the checks relating to plaintiffs' accounts,  
10 including the \$175,000.00 cashier's check.

11 48. As a direct and proximate result of these breaches of contract, plaintiffs have been  
12 damaged in an amount in excess of \$1,000,000.00 and such further amounts as plaintiffs will  
13 prove at trial, as more particularly alleged above.

14 **FOURTH CLAIM**

15 By Plaintiff Beeler Only

16 Violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act (Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 *et seq.*)

17 49. Plaintiffs fully incorporate the preceding allegations by reference in this claim.

18 50. Beeler opened his account with Bank of America for personal, family, and  
19 household purposes.

20 51. Bank of America agreed to provide Beeler banking and deposit services in  
21 connection with his account.

22 52. Beeler has suffered damage as a result of Bank of America's violations of the  
23 California Consumer Legal Remedies Act (the "CLRA") alleged below by expending time and  
24 incurring other transaction costs to avoid the consequences of these violations, including but not  
25 limited to paying an attorney to contact the Bank and discuss Beeler's account in an effort to  
26 resolve these claims with the Bank before filing this action.

27 53. Bank of America has violated and continues to violate the CLRA by using  
28 deceptive representations in connection with these services; misrepresenting that these services

1 have characteristics, uses, and benefits that they do not have; by advertising its services with  
 2 intent not to sell them as advertised; and by misrepresenting that transactions confer or involve  
 3 rights, remedies, or obligations which they do not have or involve, or which are prohibited by  
 4 law.

5       54.     Bank of America has committed and continues to violate the CLRA by the acts  
 6 and omissions alleged above and specifically including but not limited to:

7           a.     misrepresenting that the Bank will clear on us checks drawn on other Bank of  
 8 America accounts in one day if there is a sufficient balance to pay the check in the drawer's  
 9 account, when in fact the Bank does not clear on us checks within one day when there is a  
 10 sufficient balance in the drawer's account;

11          b.     misrepresenting on online banking screens, and otherwise, that the checks plaintiff  
 12 and other customers deposit in their accounts have "cleared," when in fact the Bank has not  
 13 cleared such checks and in fact has charged them back against the customer's account;

14          c.     stopping payment on and wrongfully refusing to pay cashier's checks;

15          d.     issuing customers deposit hold notices, and placing holds, delaying the availability  
 16 of deposited funds based on "reasonable cause to doubt collectibility," when in fact the deposited  
 17 funds are cashier's checks and fully collectible;

18          e.     sending returned item notices to customers stating that on us checks are being  
 19 "returned to the Bank of America" unpaid, when in fact there were sufficient funds in the  
 20 drawers' Bank of America accounts to pay the checks;

21          f.     in violation of California Civil Code sections 1770(a)(19), threatening to enforce  
 22 and enforcing against Beeler the following illegal and/or unconscionable provisions that the Bank  
 23 claims are contained in its Account Agreement with Beeler, and/or attempting to secure a waiver  
 24 of statutory rights as follows: (1) the Bank's assertion that under its Account Agreement, the  
 25 Bank may accept the return of a deposited check at any time and for any reason, and may charge  
 26 the deposited item back against the account, regardless of whether the payor bank has finally paid  
 27 the item, complied with its "midnight deadline" under the Uniform Commercial Code and  
 28 Federal Reserve Board Regulation CC, and/or has any lawful basis for returning the check; and

1 (2) the Bank's assertion that under the Account Agreement the Bank is exculpated from all  
2 liability to the customer for any action or inaction to recover payment of a returned item; and  
3 f. otherwise as will be shown at trial.

4 55. The Bank's Account Agreement with Beeler is a contract of adhesion in a  
5 consumer setting. The Account Agreement is a form contract prepared exclusively by the Bank.  
6 It is pre-printed, densely worded, and prolix. It is in small print and lengthy, technical, and  
7 extremely difficult to read and understand.

8 56. The Bank presented the Account Agreement to Beeler on a take it or leave it  
9 basis. The Bank has disproportionate bargaining power vis-a-vis its customers and dictates the  
10 terms of its Account Agreements. The Bank allows no opportunity for negotiation. The  
11 customer must consent to all terms specified in the agreements in order to open an account with  
12 the Bank.

13 57. The "returned items" provisions that the Bank claims are included in its Account  
14 Agreement with Beeler are substantively unconscionable. A payor bank's "midnight deadline"  
15 for paying or returning checks has long been established in commercial law to promote certainty  
16 and fairness in the banking system. The Uniform Commercial Code and Federal Reserve Board  
17 Regulation CC impose the midnight deadline on banks for returning checks, including but not  
18 necessarily limited to California Commercial Code sections 4215 and 4301 and 12 C.F.R. §  
19 229.30(c).

20 58. The purpose and effect of the Bank's claimed "returned item" provisions in its  
21 Account Agreement with Beeler are to abolish the deadline for returning checks without any  
22 limitation on the time within returned items may be charged back against the account, and  
23 without any limitation on the lawfulness of the reasons for the returns. This open-ended  
24 extension of the check return deadlines and other customer rights contained in the Uniform  
25 Commercial Code and Federal Reserve Board Regulation CC imposes overly harsh and one-  
26 sided terms.

27 59. Beeler seeks orders enjoining these violations of the CLRA and awarding him  
28 attorney's fees, costs and expenses as allowed by law.

## FIFTH CLAIM

By Plaintiff Beeler Only

## Declaratory Relief Under California Civil Code § 1060

60. Plaintiff Beeler fully incorporates the preceding allegations by reference in this claim.

61. An actual controversy has arisen between Beeler, on the one hand, and Bank of America, on the other, relating to their respective legal rights and duties under the provisions of the Account Agreement between them.

62. Plaintiff contends as follows:

a. The provisions in the Account Agreement relating to "returned items" do not apply to checks returns by the Bank itself, where no other bank is the payor bank;

b. To the extent that the provisions in the Account Agreement relating to "returned items" apply to checks returns by the Bank itself, where no other bank is the payor bank, the provision is unconscionable and unenforceable in violation of Civil Code section 1670.5; and

c. To the extent that the provisions in the Account Agreement relating to “returned items” do apply to checks returns by the Bank itself, where no other bank is the payor bank, the provision is an illegal and unenforceable exculpatory contract in violation of Civil Code sections 1668 and 3513 and violates California Commercial Code sections 4103, 4215, and 4301 and Federal Reserve Board Regulation CC.

63. The Bank disputes Beeler's contentions.

64. Beeler requests that the Court issue a declaration of the parties' rights and duties under the Account Agreement and make a binding declaration of these rights and duties.

65. Declaratory relief is necessary and proper under the circumstances. This Court should exercise discretion to grant declaratory relief because the same “returned item” provisions appear in the outstanding Account Agreements of thousands of other Bank of America California customers. By clarifying and providing judicial guidance regarding the interpretation and enforceability of these provisions under California law, this Court’s declaratory judgment will serve the interests of justice.

## RELIEF SOUGHT

66. A money award in favor of plaintiffs against Bank of America for an amount exceeding \$1,000,000.00 as compensatory relief against Bank of America on account of the damages alleged above, including prejudgment interest.

67. A further money award in favor of plaintiffs against Bank of America on account  
of punitive damages.

68. A further money award in favor of plaintiffs against Bank of America on their attorney's fees, expenses, and costs of suit in this action.

9           69. An order enjoining Bank of America from continuing to violate the CLRA as  
10          alleged above.

11           70. A declaration of rights and duties under the Account Agreement as requested  
12 above.

13 71. Leave to amend this Complaint to state plaintiffs' claims more fully.

14 ||| 72. Other and further relief as is just and proper.

## LEVY, RAM & OLSON LLP

DATED: February \_\_, 2009

by:

Arthur D. Levy  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
CHARLES BEELER and REX VENTURES, LLC

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